

HER

into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extant before, namely, under the *heptarchy*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The next returning planetary hour

Of Mars, who shad'd the *heptarchy* of pow'r,

His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent. *Dryden.*

HER. pron. [hepa, hej, in Saxon, flood for *their*, or of *them*, which at length became the female possessive.]

1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman:
About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,

Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd

The opening of his mouth. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

Still new favourites she chose,

'Till up in arms my passion rose,

And cast away *her* yoke. *Cowley.*

One month, three days, and half an hour,

Judith held the low reign pow'r;

Wond'rous beautiful *her* face;

But so weak and small *her* wit,

That she to govern were unfit,

And so Susanna took *her* place. *Cowley.*

2. The oblique case of *she*.

Her sceptre so fantastically borne,

That fear attends *her* not. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

She cannot seem deform'd to me,

And I would have *her* seem to others so. *Cowley.*

The moon arose clad o'er in light,

With thousand stars attending on *her* train;

With *her* they rise, with *her* they set again. *Cowley.*

Should I be left, and thou be lost, the sea,

That bury'd *her* I lov'd, should bury me. *Dryden.*

HERS. pronoun. This is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, such are *her* charms, such charms are *hers*.

This pride of *hers*,

Upon advice, hath drawn my love from *her*. *Shakespeare.*

Thine own unworthiness,

Will fill that thou art mine not *hers* confers. *Cowley.*

Some secret charm did all *her* acts attend,

And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend. *Dryden.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,

Indeed to save a crown, not *hers*, but yours. *Dryden.*

HERALD. n. f. [herault, French; herald, German.]

1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust

ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry

messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace:

May none, whose scatter'd names honour my book,

For strict degrees of rank or title look;

'Tis 'gainst the manners of an epigram,

And I a poet here, no herald am. *Ben. Johnson's Epigrams.*

When time shall serve, let but the herald cry,

And I'll appear again. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

After my death I with no other herald,

No other speaker of my living actions,

But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

Embassador of peace, if peace you chuse;

Or herald of a war, if you refuse. *Dryden's Ind. Emperor.*

Please thy pride, and search the herald's roll,

Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*

2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,

When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send

Such dreadful heralds to astonish us. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

It was the lark, the herald of the morn.

To herald. A word not used. *Shakespeare.*

We are sent

To give thee from our royal master thanks;

Only to *herald* thee into his fight,

Not pay thee. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

HERALDRY. n. f. [heraulderie, French, from herald.]

1. The art or office of a herald.

I am writing of heraldry. *Peacham.*

Grant her, besides, of noble blood that ran

In ancient veins, ere heraldry began. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

'Twas no false heraldry, when madness drew

Her pedigree from those who too much knew. *Denham.*

2. Blazonry.

Metals may blazon common beauties; she

Makes pearls and planets humble heraldry. *Cleaveland.*

HERB. n. f. [herbe, French; herba, Latin.]

HERB. are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have no

thing woody in them; as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

In such a night

Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs

That did renew old Aton. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

With sweet-swalling herbs

Espos'd Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed. *Milton.*

Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie

Of herbs and roots the harmless luxury. *Cowley.*

If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call them

herbs; as sage and mint. *Watts's Logic.*

HER

Herb eating animals, which don't ruminate, have strong grinders, and chew much. *Arbustnet on Aliments.*

HERB Christ-pher, or Bane-berries. n. f. A plant.

The flower consists of five leaves, placed orbicularly in form

of a rose: in its centre arises the ovary, which becomes a soft

fruit or berry of an oval shape, and filled with seeds in a

double row, which for the most part adhere together. *Miller.*

HERBA'CROUS. adj. [from herba, Latin.]

1. Belonging to herbs.

Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an *herba-*

cous plant, resembling the water flower-de-luce. *Brown.*

2. Feeding on vegetables.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catch-

ing, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gather-

ing and comminution of vegetables. *Derham's Phys. Theology.*

HERBAGE. n. f. [herbage, French.]

1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.

Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;

Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitless fields. *Dryden.*

At the time the deluge came the earth was loaded with

herbage, and thronged with animals. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. The tythe and the right of pasture. *Ainsworth.*

HERBAL. n. f. [from herb.] A book containing the names

and description of plants.

We leave the description of plants to *herbals*, and other

like books of natural history. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of nature. *Bra.*

As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large *herbals* are

ample testimonies thereof. *More's Antid. against Abuse.*

Our *herbals* are sufficiently stored with plants. *Baker.*

HERBALIST. n. f. [from herbal.] A man skilled in herbs.

Herbalists have thus distinguished them, naming that the

male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit and apples rounder.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 6.

HERBAR. n. f. [A word, I believe, only to be found in *Spenser*.]

Herb; plant.

The roof hereof was arch'd over head,

And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintily. *Fairy Queen.*

HERBARIST. n. f. [herbarius, from herba, Latin.] One skilled

in herbs.

Herbarists have exercised a commendable curiosity in sub-

dividing plants of the same denomination. *Boyle.*

He was too much sway'd by the opinions then current

amongst *herbarists*, that different colours or multiplicity of

leaves in the flower were sufficient to constitute a specific

difference. *Ray on the Creation.*

As to the fuci, their seed hath been discovered and shew'd

me first by an ingenious *herbarist*. *Derham's Phys. Theology.*

HERBLETT. n. f. [Diminutive of herb, or of herbula, Latin.]

A small herb.

Even so

These *herbellets* shall, which we upon you strow. *Shakespeare.*

HERBESCENT. adj. [herbescens, Latin.] Growing into herbs.

HERBID. adj. [herbidus, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HERBORIST. n. f. [from herb.] One curious in herbs. This

seems a mistake for *herbarist*.

A curious *herborist* has a plant, whose flower perishes in

about an hour. *Ray.*

HERBOROUGH. n. f. [herberg, German.] Place of temporary

residence. Now written *herbar*.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the

cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herborough*;

said he was taken and committed upon suspicion of treason,

no witness appearing against him. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

HERBOUS. adj. [herbosus, Latin.] Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT. adj. [from herbula.] Containing herbs. *Ditt.*

HERBWOMAN. n. f. [herb and woman.] A woman that sells

herbs.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and

baker; even my *herbwoman* dunned me as I went along. *Art.*

HERBY. adj. [from herb.] Having the nature of herbs.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile

and stone, yieldeth any mors or *herby* substance. *Bacon.*

HERD. n. f. [heord, Saxon.]

1. A number of beasts together. It is peculiarly applied to black

cattle. *Flocks and herds are sheep and oxen or kine.*

Note a wild and wanton *herd*,

Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,

Fetching mad bounds. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

There find a *herd* of heifers, wand'ring o'er

The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore. *Addison.*

2. A company of men, in contempt or detestation.

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,

Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles by

the multitude, or nature truths by the *herd*. *Locke.*

3. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it

is still used. [pynb, Saxon.] a fence still retained in compo-

sition: as *geatherd*.

To *HERD. v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies.

Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer. *Dryden.*

It

HER

It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to en-

dear men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like

fellow-fallors in a storm. *Norris.*

2. To associate.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem

One of the number. *Addison's Cat.*

Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,

And undistinguish'd pass among the crowd. *Walsh.*

To *HERD. v. a.* To throw or put into an herd.

The rest,

However great we are, honest and valiant,

Are *herd* with the vulgar. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

HERDROOM. n. f. [herd and groom.] A keeper of herds.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?

That shall yonder *herdroom*, and none other,

Which over the poult hitherward doth post. *Spenser.*

HERDSMAN. n. f. [herd and man.] One employed in tend-

ing herds: formerly, an owner of herds.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he,

In whom no evil did reign, or good appear. *Sidney.*

And you, enchantment,

Worthy enough a *herdsman*, if e'er thou

These rural latches to his entrance open,

I will devise a death cruel for thee. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

Search themselves know how to hold

A sheephook, or have learn'd ought else the least

That to the faithful *herdsman*'s art belongs. *Milton.*

There oft the Indian *herdsman*, flunning heat,

Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds

At loop-holes cut through thickest shade. *Milton. Par. Lost.*

So stands a Thracian *herdsman* with his spear

Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. *Dryden.*

The *herdsman*, round

The cheerful fire, provoke his health in goblets crown'd.

Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.

When their *herdsman* could not agree, they parted by con-

sent. *Locke.*

HERE. adv. [heer, Saxon; hier, Dutch.]

1. In this place.

Before thy *here* approach,

Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,

All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

I, upon my frontiers *here*,

Keep residence. *Milton.*

Here nature first begins

Her farthest verge. *Milton.*

How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,

While he his second misery suffers *here*!

To-day is ours, we have it *here*. *Cowley.*

2. In the present state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter.

Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.

Then *here's* for earnest:

'Tis finish'd, and the dust that yet remains

Is but the native honour of the wood. *Dryden's K. Arthur.*

However, friend, *here's* to the king, one cries;